

MORE MOLLUSCAN NAME-CHANGES, GENERIC AND SPECIFIC.

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Read 13th April, 1917.

SUMMARY.

- Volema*, Bolten, type *V. paradisiaca*, Bolten, has priority over *Melongena*, Schumacher, but may be used independently.
- Mayena*, gen. nov., proposed for *Biplex australasia*, Perry.
- Turricula*, Schumacher, is the correct name for *Surcula*, H. & A. Adams.
- Gelagna*, Schaufuss, is equal to and antedates *Paralagena*, Dall.
- Partulida*, Schaufuss, should replace *Spiralinella*, Chaster.
- Campanile*, Fischer, has for type the recent species *Cerithium leve*, Quoy & Gaimard, which is here renamed *Campanile symbolicum*, sp. nov.
- Campanilopa*, gen. nov., introduced for the fossil *Cerithium giganteum*, Lam.
- Pleurotomoides*, Bronn, has priority over *Lora*, Gistel, and *Clathurcella*, Carpenter, all proposed as alternatives for *Defrancia*, Millet, preoccupied.
- Gabrielona*, gen. nov., proposed for *Phasianella nepcanensis*, Gatliff & Gabriel.
- Orbitestella*, gen. nov., for *Cyclostrema bastowi*, Gatliff.
- Mcgathura*, Pilsbry, should be used instead of *Macrochasma*, Dall.
- Mitromorpha*, auctt., is not *Mitromorpha*, Carpenter, which was based on *Daphnella* (?) *filosa*, Carpenter.
- Antimitra*, gen. nov., is proposed for *Pleurotoma agrota*, Reeve, with which A. Adams' *Mitromorpha lirata* is congeneric.
- Lovellona*, gen. nov., type *Conus atramentosus*, Reeve.
- Apaturris*, gen. nov., type *Mitromorpha expeditionis*, Oliver.
- Callanaitis*, gen. nov., type *Venus yatei*, Gray, for *Salacia*, Jukes-Browne, preoccupied.
- Anopsia*, Gistel, is available for *Psyche*, Rang, preoccupied, and has priority over *Verrillopsyche*, Cossmann, proposed for *Halopsyche*, Kieferstein, preoccupied, introduced as substitute for Rang's name.
- Hydromyles*, Gistel, should be used for *Euribia*, Rang, preoccupied, as it is older than Kieferstein's name *Theceurybia*, for the same genus.

Once again I offer solutions of some nomenclatural problems for the purpose of criticism, the majority of those which do not invite consideration being withheld. I acknowledge once more such criticism from Dr. Dall and M. Cossmann, but I must complain of each of these writers demurring against my non-acceptance of vernacular names. Each indicates that my rejection of French vernacular names, i.e. "Les Phacoïdes" and "Les Subémarginules", is an instance of hypercriticism, and that I am wasting time on matters not worth questioning. I have often gone over the International Rules, and have been unable to find any item whereby French vernacular generic names are legalized, and so must continue to reject such whenever they have been wrongly used, notwithstanding the adverse criticism of my two famous friends.

I would recall that Dall himself wrote (Trans. Wagner Free Inst. Science, Philad., vol. iii, pt. ii, Dec. 1892, p. 306), "Deshayes cites 'Tenagode' simply, and such a trivial name in the vernacular has no just claim to recognition." I therefore quote that Blainville wrote "Les C. Chenilles, Les B. Nassoides, Les R. Buccinoïdes, Les

P. buccinoïdes", etc. The "C." might mean "Cerite" or "Cerithium", the "B." "Buccin", or "Buccinum", but the "R." stood for "Rocher" not "Murex", hence all these names are absolutely French vernaculars. I have only instanced the above, but I have gone over all Blainville's essay, and my contention is unassailable. Cossmann's further claim that *all* French vernaculars should be accepted as equivalent to Latin generic names is contrary to facts and usage, as such have been *almost* consistently ignored, the few instances that have now cropped up being due to the carelessness of recent authors.

VOLEMA, Bolten.

When Dall discussed the Boltenian names (Journ. Conch., vol. xi, 1906, p. 289 et seq.) he indicated this name as needing special study, thus:—

"*Volema* (1. *pyrum*, Gmel.). *Turbinella* pars, Lam., 1799, etc."

Then later

"*Xancus* (t. *Voluta pyrum*, Gmel.). *Turbinella*, Lam., 1799. See above, *Volema*."

Since the name *Xancus* was absolutely equivalent to *Turbinella* it has been used to displace it, and it does not seem wise to disturb that usage. However, since *Volema* has priority it needs settlement. In the same place Dall indicated that *Galeodes*, Bolten, was equivalent to and should displace *Melongena*, but Bolten's choice had been anticipated, so that *Melongena* has been resumed.

Volema, however, has priority over *Melongena*, and the species are often considered as congeneric, so that I think it best to definitely fix *Volema* with a type species. Upon investigation I found that Gray in 1847 did not know Bolten's name, but Mörch in 1852 included it as a sub-genus of *Cassidulus*, Humphrey, citing as equivalent *Pugilina*, Schumacher, and naming under it the species *pugilinus*, Born, and *paradisiacus*, Mart. = *nodosa*, Lam. The latter species has been commonly associated with Bolten's name, and since Bolten included Martini's species under a binomial name *Volema paradisiaca* I here designate that species as type. This will leave *Melongena* to the other species, which I do not consider congeneric. I might state that it is possible that distinct sub-species of *V. paradisiaca*, Bolten, will later be recognized, as the nodose forms seem constant according to locality, and so are the smooth ones. At any rate I have thirty-two specimens collected by Mr. Robin Kemp, near Mombasa, British East Africa, which in every growth stage show perfect constancy, not one of them developing nodulous sculpture after the first three whorls. These are obsoletely nodulose, showing that the smooth shell has developed from a nodule-bearing ancestor.

This note serves only to draw attention to the genus name, for I observe that *Volema pyrum*, Bolten, has been indicated by Dall as being equivalent to *Pyruca nodosa*, Lamarck, and it has precedence in Bolten's arrangement. Consequently if it be proved that these are conspecific, the names would be *Volema pyrum*, Bolten = *Pyruca*

nodosa, Lamarck, and var. *paradisiaca*, Bolten = *citrina*, Lamarck (*vide* Dall) = *paradisiaca*, Reeve. I will deal with this later.

MAYENA, gen. nov.

I propose this name for *Biplex australasia*, Perry. In these Proceedings (vol. xi, 1915, p. 284) the late Mr. E. A. Smith, after relating the peregrinations of this species from one genus to another, citing *Biplex*, *Ranella*, *Triton*, *Bursa*, *Gyrineum*, *Apollon*, *Lotorium*, *Argobuccinum*, and *Septa*, and rejecting all these, placed it in *Charonia*. Privately he admitted this was only a tentative location, but conservatively declined to propose for it a new generic name, though not adverse to such a suggestion. Simultaneously Bartsch, dealing with South African shells, classed the South African representative in still another genus, viz. *Eugyrina*. The species have a peculiar facies, and, as can be guessed from the above resumé, do not correlate well with any named group. Since Smith's account we have benefited by the publication in these Proceedings (vol. xii, 1916, pp. 5 et seqq.) of a valuable paper entitled "On the Operculum of *Bursa*", by the Rev. Dr. Cooke. After discussing this point, Dr. Cooke added, "The evidence of the radula . . ." and from this it is easily seen that the radula of the present group is as discordant as the shell characters. "Unlike both *Bursa* and 'Triton' proper" are Cooke's words, and figures are given to prove this statement. Had this evidence been available to Smith his doubt would have been dissipated and he would have certainly proposed a generic term for the species. I state this because I often discussed the matter with him, and now remedy the matter by introducing the above name, in honour of Mr. W. L. May, the Tasmanian conchologist, to whom all students are indebted for many valuable items. Only two species are known, *australasia*, Perry, and *gemmafera*, Euthyme.

TURRICULA, Schumacher, *vice* SURCULA, H. & A. Adams.

In the consideration of molluscan generic names some extraordinary cases bewilder the student. The present is one of these. *Turricula* was proposed by Schumacher in the Essai Nouv. Syst. Test., 1817, pp. 66, 217, for the species *Turricula flammea* alone, based on Chemn., iv, p. 172, tab. 143, figs. 1336-8. In the Gen. Rec. Moll., vol. i, 1853, p. 88, H. & A. Adams introduced *Surcula* for "*Turricula*, Schum. non Klein". Adams' name has continued in usage ever since, though it was early recognized that Klein's names had no effect upon present-day nomenclatorial use. I noted that there was a *Turricula*, Hermann, which was not nomenclatorially valid, and therefore the first user after Hermann's time had a perfect claim. This proves to be Schumacher, and at the present time I know of no reason why his name should not be resumed *vice* *Surcula*.

GELAGNA, Schaufuss, *vice* PARALAGENA, Dall.

In 1869 a Catalogue of the Paetel Collection was published, and a systematic synopsis given, the whole prepared by Schaufuss. A few of the names were altered by Schaufuss, and most have been

noted and some are in use. I note a couple of omissions which necessitate changes. Thus on p. 3 Schaufuss proposed *Gelagna* for *Lagena*, Klein, as a sub-genus of *Tritonium*, Lm. On pp. 28 and 29 the species referred to this group are *chemnitzii*, Gray, *cingulatum*, Lm., and *clandestinum*, Ch. The last-named has been regarded as the Kleinian species, so I designate it as type of *Gelagna*. Unfortunately this discovery will necessitate the rejection of *Paralagena*, Dall, proposed (Smithson Miscell. Coll., vol. xlvii, 1904) for the same group. Although *clandestinum*, Dillwyn, 1817, ex Chemnitz, has been used for the species name, I note that Hedley preferred *succinctum*, Linn., and followed Dall in placing the species in *Argobuccinum*. I might point out that *clandestinum* had been used by Lamarck in 1816, and that there is apparently also a Boltenian name available. I will treat these items later.

PARTULIDA, Schaufuss, *vice* SPIRALINELLA, Chaster.

On p. 6 of the Paetel Catalogue, Schaufuss proposed the above name for "*Parthenia*, Adams, not Lowe", the latter being also utilized. In the Gen. Rec. Moll., vol. i, 1853, p. 233, H. & A. Adams used *Parthenia* (as of Lowe), giving as members *decussata*, Mont., *excavata*, Phil., *interstincta*, Mont., and *spiralis*, Mont. These writers always gave their species in alphabetical order, so that the first species might not even be typical. We know, however, that they made use, to a great extent, of J. E. Gray's systematic work, and in the Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1847, p. 159, Gray gave as type of "*Parthenia*, Lowe, *Turbo spiralis*, Mont." This was not one of Lowe's species, as Schaufuss recognized, so that I here designate as type of *Partulida*, Schaufuss, the species *Turbo spiralis*, Mont. This course will necessitate the acceptance of Schaufuss's name in place of *Spiralinella*, introduced by Chaster for this species, and accepted with generic rank in the British List.

CAMPANILE, Fischer, and CAMPANILOPA, gen. nov.

The former name was introduced by Fischer in the "Manuel de Conch.", p. 680, June 30, 1884, as of Bayle, with a diagnosis, "S.g. *Campanile*, Bayle, 1884. Coquille très grande, etc. . . . Opercule typique (*C. læve*, Quoy et Gaimard, Australia). . . . Les espèces fossiles de ce groupe sont nombreuses dans l'Éocène (*C. giganteum*, Lamarck) . . ."

The description of the operculum and the direct nomination of *C. læve*, Q. & G., indicates that species as the type. If the fossils differ they must bear another name. Cossmann later named *giganteum* as type, and this was accepted by Bullen Newton, but the latter agrees with me that the living shell has the best claim on the name. As a matter of fact *C. giganteum*, Lamarck, cannot be regarded as congeneric, because it is much more like *Terebralia* in every essential shell-character. As the living shells cover different animals it seems inaccurate to associate the fossils with them, except in direct lineage, and certainly *C. giganteum* cannot be classed in the

recent genus *Terebralia* without causing serious confusion. I therefore propose the new generic name *CAMPANILOPA* for the species *Cerithium giganteum*, Lamarck (Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, vol. iii, March, 1804, p. 439). It does not seem necessary to discuss the relationships of this species since Cossmann has dealt so ably with these in his memorable "Essais".

With regard to the specific name of the sole species of *Campanile*, I again find confusion. In 1834 Quoy & Gaimard introduced a *Cerithium leve* (Voy. Astrol. Zool., vol. iii, pt. i, p. 106, pl. liv, figs. 1-3, West Australia), and at the same time Griffith & Pidgeon figured the shell under the name *Cerithium truncatum*. This was due to a careless slip which was corrected in the Index to *C. leve*, Gray. Thus it would seem a question which name has priority, but there is on record an earlier use of the same name. Mathews and myself in the *Victorian Naturalist*, vol. xxix, 1912, p. 11, noted the introduction of *Cerithium leve* by Perry in the *Arcana*, pt. xv, 1810. I have been unable to discover any synonym of the West Australian shell, and therefore propose for it the name *Campanile symbolicum*. Since Gray apparently proposed his name simultaneously with that of Quoy & Gaimard I select as the shell requiring the new name that specimen in the British Museum which was figured in Griffith & Pidgeon, *Animal Kingdom* (Cuvier), vol. xii, Moll., pl. xiii, fig. 1, with the name on plate *Cerithium truncatum*. In the Index, p. 596, 1834, is written pl. xiii, fig. 1, *Cerithium leve*, Gray, with a note "Erratum in the plate, Del. *truncatum*, lege *leve*", while lower down is "pl. xiv, fig. 4, *Cerithium truncatum*, Lam." While Verco used *Campanile* generally for this shell Hedley has more recently adopted *Ceratopilus*, Bouvier (Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, ser. vii, vol. xi, p. 36, 1887), but the latter is later in date and must fall as an absolute synonym of *Campanile*.

PLEUROTOMOIDES, BRONN, *vice* LORA, GISTEL.

In 1912 I noted in these Proceedings (vol. x, p. 225) that *Lora*, Gistel, was proposed in 1848 for *Defrancia*, Millet, preoccupied, and should therefore supersede *Clathurella*, Carpenter, introduced for the same reason. As Gistel named in connexion with his proposal a species not referable to Millet's group a complication might have ensued. It is obviated in one direction by the discovery that prior to Gistel even, a name had been proposed for *Defrancia* of Millet, for Bronn in the *Ital. Tertiär. Gebilde*, 1831, divided the genus *Pleurotoma* into two sub-genera, *Pleurotoma*, s.str., and *Pleurotomoides* for "*Defrancia*, Millet, non Brn." This was confirmed by Bronn in the *Lethæa Geognostica*, vol. ii, 1838, pp. 1062, 1064, where he used *Pleurotomoides* (*Defrancia*). While this item disposes of *Defrancia*, Millet, and its substitutes, it interests palæontologists more than recent molluscan students, since I see no relationship between the fossils grouped by Millet and the recent small species classed under *Clathurella*. Melvill has proposed *Clathurina* (*antea*, p. 185) for a certain recent group, so that we have one name, but Boettger had previously introduced *Paraclathurella*, etc. Hedley is

now engaged upon the Australian forms, and later I hope to develop some points that have cropped up in this connexion. I might here note that Jousseau described in *Le Naturaliste*, 26th year, p. 106, May 1, 1898, a new species *Otitoma otitoma* [sic], adding, "J'ai créée le genre pour . . . Deshayes, dans son catalogue des mollusques de Bourbon, a décrit trois espèces, *Pl. reeveana*, *Pl. clandestina*, *Pl. cyclophora*, auxquels on doit joindre le *Pl. vitrea*, Reeve." The "cyclophora" group needed a name, but *clandestina* might have been called years ago by Melvill "a typical *Clathurella*".

GABRIELONA, gen. nov.

I introduce this name for *Phasianella nepeanensis*. Gatliff & Gabriel (Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, n.s., vol. xxi, August, 1908, p. 366, pl. xxi, figs. 9-10), Flinders, Western Port, Victoria. The describers were dubious as to the generic location, and I some time ago sorted out a shell undoubtedly congeneric, from Lord Howe Island. I was fortunate enough to recover live specimens showing the opercular characters. Peculiarly enough the operculum is shelly, though of quite a different nature to that of *Phasianella*, while the animal has been large and leaves a dead fringe round the mouth. I will return to this point at a later opportunity, but here propose the above name since the further account may be much delayed. I have just received, through the generosity of Dr. W. G. Torr, a parcel of shell-sand from Port Lincoln, South Australia, from which I have separated a specimen, apparently *nepeanensis*, G. & G. While the genus may be classed for the present in the family Phasianellidæ, I do not think it has really any close relationship with *Phasianella*. The Lord Howe shells are sub-littoral in habit, so that the Australian shell may be sought for in shallow-water dredgings. The occurrence of the dead shell in shell-sand from South Australia indicates a sub-littoral habit there. The recovery of live specimens and examination of the radula will assist in classifying it, and a Naticoid affinity suggests itself to me judging from the shell characters and the operculum and dead animal of the Lord Howe species.

The genus is named in honour of Mr. C. J. Gabriel, whose energy in connexion with the Victorian Mollusca is well known and appreciated, and whose assistance to myself in many ways I wish to commemorate.

ORBITESTELLA, gen. nov.

I propose this name and designate as type *Cyclostrema bastowi*, Gatliff (Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict., n.s., vol. xix, 1906, p. 3, pl. ii, figs. 8-10, Victoria). I also indicate it as representative of a new family Orbitestellidæ, which is composed of a series of minute marine molluscs with the following characters: Shell thin, pellucid, discoidal, dextral, of few whorls and of peculiar sculpture: widely umbilicate, columella vertical, aperture never variced, irregular in shape, edges thin.

I had hoped to describe the group, giving figures, but at present this is impossible. I have species from various parts of New

Zealand, the Kermadecs, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, New Caledonia, Sydney Harbour, New South Wales, north coast of Tasmania, and Port Lincoln, South Australia, in fact every austral locality from which I have received a parcel of fine shell-sand or fine dredgings. Commonly live shells have been secured when live sand was received. All the species are very minute, and I have about a dozen distinct species, divisible into two groups, and I hope later to thoroughly elaborate the family with good figures.

MEGATHURA, Pilsbry, *vice* MACROCHASMA, Dall.

In the Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. xlvi, January 19, 1915, Dr. Dall proposed *Macrochasma* as a new generic name (p. 439) for *Fissurella crenulata*, Sowerby, a Pacific coast American shell. Recently dealing with other Fissurellids, I noted that Pilsbry in the Man. Conch., vol. xii, 1891, p. 182, quoted in the synonymy of *Lucapina crenulata*, Sowerby, the name *Megathura californica* of Nuttall MS. Under the present International Laws governing nomenclature as exposed by the International Commission in Opinion 4, the generic name *Megathura* will supersede the later *Macrochasma*, unless invalidated by some previous use of it. It should be noted that no author can possibly protect himself against such occurrences as this, as these MS. names have never been recorded, nor previously legally recognized save in rare cases such as the Leach names.

MITROMORPHA, auctt., *non* Carpenter.

This genus name has been generally accredited to A. Adams, and has been used recently for a number of diverse species, both recent and fossil, of which possibly not one is congeneric with Adams' species. A peculiar confusion has been noted in connection with this name, and I had intended to define the generic terms I would utilize in connection with recent Australian shells, but since I drew up my notes my friend Mr. Charles Hedley has written me that he is dealing completely with this group as regards Australian species, so I withhold my say until my friend's report has appeared. Nevertheless I have certain information which he may not have secured, and which it seems expedient to make known. In the British Assoc. Report for 1863 (published August, 1864), Carpenter included (p. 658) "*? Daphnella* † *filosa*, n.s., small, diamond-shaped, but rounded periphery; spirally threaded. † Generic position . . . doubtful: perhaps they belong to genera not yet eliminated; *filosa* resembling the Eocene forms between *Conus* and *Pleurotoma*." In the Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (ser. III, vol. xv, February, 1865, p. 182), Carpenter fully described *Mitromorpha filosa*, recording that it was the *? Daphnella filosa* of the above entry, and observing, "Mr. A. Adams obtained two similar species from Japan, and as the shells do not rank satisfactorily under any established group, he proposes the above genus for their reception. M. Crosse suggests that *Columbella dormitor*, Sby., may be congeneric."

In the same place two months later (p. 322) A. Adams introduced the genus *Mitromorpha* with only one species, *M. lirata*, nov., but he referred to Carpenter's usage of the name. This species, which has been commonly cited as the type of *Mitromorpha*, is obviously not generic with Carpenter's shell, but I cannot explain how the mistake arose. The Adamsian shell has not yet been figured, but I hope to remedy this later when dealing more completely with the species names. The two species recorded by Carpenter were only classed as varieties by Adams, but they are apparently valid species. Two congeneric species have been figured, namely, *Pleurotoma ægrotæ*, Reeve (Conch. Icon., sect. *Pleurotoma*, Dec. 1845, pl. xxxi, sp. and fig. 276, Singapore, 7 fathoms) and *Daphnella crenulata*, Pease (Amer. Journ. Conch., vol. iii, Jan. 2, 1868, p. 221, pl. xv, fig. 20, Paumotu), and I therefore propose ANTIMITRA, gen. nov., and name *Pleurotoma ægrotæ*, Reeve, as type. Adams' *Mitromorpha lirata* is conchologically referable to this genus.

When Pace dealt with Columbelloid shells he considered Carpenter's *D. filosa* as congeneric with *Columbella dormitor*, Sowerby, even as Crosse had suggested, but gave no name to the group. Carpenter's *Mitromorpha* is now available. Pace also added here *Conus atramentosus*, Reeve, and *Conus parvus*, Pease. The former was described (Conch. Icon., sect. *Conus*, Suppt., June, 1849, pl. vii, sp. and fig. 265) from Mindoro, Philippine Islands. I do not consider this congeneric with *Mitromorpha*, and therefore propose LOVELLONA, gen. nov., with this species as type. Several distinct species have been hitherto confused under this name. *Conus parvus* was proposed by Pease (Amer. Journ. Conch., vol. iv, Nov. 3, 1868, p. 126) as a new name for *Conus fusiformis*, Pease (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1860, p. 398), from the Sandwich Islands. Hedley has recently described *Conus micarius* (Rec. Austr. Mus., vol. viii, 1912, p. 147, pl. xliii, fig. 32) from Cape York, which he compared with Pease's *parvus*. These may both be classed in *Lovellona*.

Oliver named a Kermadec shell *Mitramorpha* [sic] *expeditionis* (Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xlvii, 1915, p. 539, fig. 36), which does not appear to be at all closely related to any named Turroid group, so that I propose the new genus APATURRIS for it. I have evidence of other species in the Indo-Pacific area to be discussed later. I anticipate that Hedley will not deal with the extra Australian fossil species allotted to *Mitromorpha*, nor will I, but I would here note for the benefit of palæontological workers that a heterogeneous assemblage appears also to have been created in connection with the name, and as *Mitromorpha* has now been shown to be untenable in connection with the recent shells commonly so named it would be well to rearrange the fossils without much consideration of the name here given to the group which Adams' species is referred to.

CALLANAITIS, gen. nov. for SALACIA, Jukes-Browne, preocc.

When I wrote my *Commentary on Suter's Manual of the New Zealand Mollusca* (Trans. New Zeal. Inst., vol. xlvii, 1915, pp. 417-97), I sketched a tentative classification of the Veneridæ of New Zealand,

based on Jukes-Browne's results. In that place, p. 494, I included with generic rank *Salacia*, Jukes-Browne, for the two species *disjecta*, Perry, 1811, and *yatei*, Gray, 1835. Unfortunately I overlooked the fact that Jukes-Browne's name was invalid, having been used several times previously. My mistake led Hedley to accept *Salacia* in his *List of West Australian Mollusca*, so that rectification is necessary. Jukes-Browne, simultaneously with his proposal of *Salacia*, added *Bassina* for *Venus paucilamellata*, Sow. = *alata*, Reeve. I do not know the exact relationship of this and the preceding, so propose, with *yatei*, Gray, as type, the new name *Cullanaitis*.

ANOPSIA, Gistel, *vice* PSYCHE, Rang.

The name *Psyche* was proposed by Rang, Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, vol. v, 1825, p. 284, but he had been anticipated by Schrank. In Bronn's *Klassen Ordnungen Thierreichs*, vol. ii, 1862, p. 645, Kieferstein proposed *Halopsyche*, for *Psyche*, Rang, *non* Linn., etc. Verrill accepted Bronn's correction, but Cossmann (Rev. Crit. Paléozool, 4th year, Jan. 1, 1900, p. 43) introduced *Verrillopsyche*, since he found *Halopsyche* was also invalid. In this innovation Cossmann was unfortunate, for even prior to Kieferstein, Gistel in 1848 (Naturg. Thierr. Schulen) had corrected Rang's error, proposing on p. x *Anopsia* for Rang's *Psyche*, to make doubly certain, for on p. 174 he had used *Philopseudes* as a suitable emendation. It is noteworthy that Gistel's second thoughts came first, and that the correct name appears to be *Anopsia*.

HYDROMYLES, Gistel, *vice* EURIBIA, Rang,

is an exact parallel to the preceding. Rang (Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, vol. xii, Nov. 1827, p. 328) proposed *Euribia*, years later than Mergen (Nouv. Class. Mouches, 1800, p. 36). Kieferstein (loc. cit.) corrected to *Theceurybia*, which has been lately used. Gistel (loc. cit., p. ix) had previously introduced *Hydromyles*, and in this case was seemingly content with one choice. His name therefore replaces Rang's.
